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Whether the earth has undergone a change in her revolution around her axis. Second: Whether the earth is growing older. In his great work: "Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des Himmels oder Versuch von der Verfassung und dem mechanischen Ursprung des ganzen Weltgebäudes, nach Newton'schen Grundsätzen abgehandelt" (1755), (a general natural history and theory of the heavens, or an essay on the constitution and mechanical origin of the universe) and finally in three papers on the causes and history of the recent earthquakes, the views of Kant in regard to his cosmogonic theory are more elaborately explained. Kant explained the Lisbon earthquake (1755), as the result of electric forces in the earth's interior. He said of deserts: "All sand deserts are high plains and all high plains are deserts." The interior of the earth is, according to Kant, "still liquid or rather a chaotic mixture of liquid and solid masses." He believed the Biblical deluge embraced only the inundation of a certain territory and had nothing to do with a world-wide flood. Kant stood entirely on the shoulders of his contemporaries, whose views the philosopher tried to bring into harmony with his own. Adickes's book is a valuable contribution to the history of the development of geography, and philosophy.

CHARLES L. HENNING.

Great Religions of the World. By Herbert A. Giles; T. W. Rhys Davids; Oskar Mann; Sir A. C. Lyall; D. Menant; Sir Lepel Griffin; Frederic Harrison; E. Denison Ross; The Rev. M. Gaster; The Rev. Washington Gladden; Cardinal Gibbons. iii and 301 pp. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1912. \$2. 8½ x 5½.

In putting to press for a second edition after twelve years this most catholic conspectus of the eleven faiths which now hold the greatest sway over the minds of men the principal modification lies in the addition to the essays by leading authorities of a series of brief synopses or introductions. These essays, each by the person best fitted to address our audiences upon his theme, are essentially popular and introductory; therein they serve a most important end and for those who seek to prosecute the inquiry further such a general survey will be found of value.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Science of the Sea. An elementary handbook of Practical Oceanography for Travellers, Sailors and Yachtsmen. Prepared by the Challenger Society. Edited by G. Herbert Fowler. xvii and 452 pp. Charts, ills., index. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1912.

The object of the volume is practical and presupposes little or no previous scientific training. The topics treated are the air, water, shore, plants, animals, yacht equipment, dredging and trawling, fish and fishing, preservation of marine organisms, whales, seals, etc. The book may profitably be used as an advanced textbook.

CHARLES L. HENNING.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

These notes do not preclude more extended reference later

NORTH AMERICA

TEN THOUSAND MILES THROUGH CANADA. The Natural Resources, Commercial Industries, Fish and Game, Sports and Pastimes of the Great Dominion. By Joseph Adams. xx and 310 pp. Map, ills., index. F. A. Stokes Co., New York, 1912. \$1.50. 7½ x 5½. [A narrative of travel with descriptions of scenes off the beaten path and information on the country's natural resources.]

BIRDS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. By Chester A. Reed. 451 pp. Ills., index. Doubleday, Page & Co., 1912. \$3. 7 x 5. [Over 760 varieties described.]

SMUGGLING AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION with special reference to